

CHE

CHEEKSTONE. *n. f.* [from *cheek* and *bone*.] I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or cheekbone. *W. Geman.*

CHEEK-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder tooth or tusk. *Job. i. 6.*

He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. *Job. i. 6.*

CHEER. *n. f.* [from *cheer*, Fr. *entertainment*; *carra*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast. But though my cates be mean, take them in good part; Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, pognant fauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety. My royal lord, You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making 'Tis given with welcome. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. Gaiety; jollity. I have not that alacrity of spirit, Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shaksp. R. III.*

4. Air of the countenance. Right faithful true he was in deed and word, But of his *cheer* did seem too folemn sad. Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Stens. Fairy Q.*

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*, As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays The least felt touch of a degenerate fear, Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel's Civil W.*

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer* Enliven'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*

At length appear Her grilly brethren stretch'd upon the bier: Pale at the sudden fight, she chang'd her *cheer*. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general. Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Aët. xxvii. 36.*

To **CHEER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To incite; to encourage; to inspire. He complain'd in vain, that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, he was nothing discouraged, but *cheer'd* up the footmen. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled, And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To comfort; to console. I died, ere I could lend thee aid; But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen, They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden. Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*; Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope's Messiah.*

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd, Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd, And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To **CHEER.** *v. n.* To grow gay or gladfome. At fight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up; My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. Phillips's Disfranch Mother.*

CHEERER. *n. f.* [from *to cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety. To thee alone be praise, From whom our joy descends, Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer*, light, Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson's Summer.*

CHEERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.] 1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

2. Having an appearance of gaiety. A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance: but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Prov. xv. 13.*

CHEERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety. Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline: and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*

May the man That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise, Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

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CHEERFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheerful*.] 1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death? *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess. I remember, then I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CHEERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comit, or gladness. For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss, My *cheerful* day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

On a bank, beside a willow, Heav'n her coving, earth her pillow, Sad Amynta sigh'd alone, From the *cheerless* dawn of morning Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHEERLESSLY. *adv.* [from *cheerless*.] *Cheerless* towns, far distant, never blest'd. *Thomson.*

1. Gay; cheerful. They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing fun beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerful* in winter. *Ray on Creation.*

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome Their long laborious marches overcame; *Cheerful* their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Not gloomy. **CHEERLY.** *adv.* [from *cheer*.] *Cheerfully*. In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends, To reap the harvest of perpetual peace, By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Off listening how the hounds and horn *Cheerly* rouse the slumbering morn. *Milton.*

CHEERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay. Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheer* bowl; Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay's Pastoral.*

CHEESE. *n. f.* [from *casius*, Lat. *cyre*, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and squeezing the mafs to dry. I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CHEESECAKE. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter. Effeminate he fat, and quiet; Strange product of a *cheese* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man at variance with his wife, With softening mead and *cheese*cake ends the strife. *King's Art of Cookery.*

CHEESE-MONGER. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in *cheese*. A true owl of London, That gives out at his undo, Being a *cheese-monger*, By trusting. *Ben Jonson's Owl.*

CHEESE-PRESS. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which the curds are pressed. The cleanly *cheese-press* the could never turn, Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Past.*

CHEESEVAT. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into *cheese*. His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the fun no bigger than a *cheesevat*. *Glanville's Scyllis, c. 10.*

CHEESY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of *cheese*. Acids mixed with them precipitate a topaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheese* substance. *Arctonot on Aliments.*

CHELY. *n. f.* [from *chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish. It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 5.*

CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY. **CHEQUER.** See CHECKER.

To **CHEERISH.** *v. a.* [from *cherish*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to flatter; to nurse up. Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate Upon your grace, and not with dutious love Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shak. R. III.*

I would I were thy bird. Sweet, so would I; But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shaksp. A. V.* Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But Vol. I. Thy words

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But old god Saturn, which doth all devour, Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to confirm and animate them. *Deay of Piety.*

CHEERISHER. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter. One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Sprat's Sermon.*

CHEERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete. The one lives, her age's ornaments, That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*, Supports the praise of noble poets. *Spenser's Tears of the Muses.*

CHEERRY. *n. f.* [from *cheris*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.] **CHEERRY-TREE.** *n. f.* The tree hath large shining leaves: the fruit grows on long pedicels, and is roundish or heart-shaped: the stone is short, tumid, and roundish. The species are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfume cherry. 21. The cherry-tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukewarm, corone, Galcoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 68; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ant. Dom. 55*; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. It is generally esteemed for its earliness, being of the first tree-fruits that appears to welcome in the fruit-season. *Miller.*

Some devils ask but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut, a *cherry* stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

All this done by a little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone. *Hale's Orig. of Manikins.*

All the ideas of all the sensible qualities of a *cherry* come into my mind by sensation. *Locke.*

CHEERRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a *cherry* in colour. Shore's wife hath a pretty foot, A *cherry* lip, a palling pleasing tongue. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

CHEERRY-BAY. See LAUREL. **CHEERRY-CHEEKED.** *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks. I warrant them *cherry-cheek'd* country girls. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHEERRY-PIT. *n. f.* [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play, in which they throw *cherry* stones into a small hole. What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit*. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

CHEERSONE. *n. f.* [from *cheer*, Fr.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus. *Chert.* *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint. Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodw.*

CHEERUB. *n. f.* [from *cherub*, Heb. *kerubim*.] It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubims*, differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod. xxvi. 1.* *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Heav'n's *cherubin* hors'd, Upon the fightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun, And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHEERUB. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. Vol. I. Thy words

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Attentive, and with more delighted ear, Divine instructor! I have heard, than when *Cherub* songs by night from neighb'ring hills Aerial music leud. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 547.*

And on the east side of the garden place, Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs, *Cherub* watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 120.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical. This fell whore of thine, Hath in her more destruction than thy sword, For all her *cherubin* look. *Shaksp. Timon.*

CHE'RUL. *n. f.* [from *cherophyllum*, Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into many segments: the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-shaped; and each flower is succeeded by two long seeds, not furrowed. The species are; 1. Garden *cherul*. 2. Wild petemid *cherul*, or cow-weed. The first of these species is cultivated for fallads. *Miller.*

To **CHE'RUP.** *v. n.* [from *cher*; perhaps from *cheer* up; corrupted to *cherip*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. The birds

Frame to thy song their cheerful *chirping*; Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spens. Past.*

CHE'SLIV. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. f.* [from *ches*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other. This game the Persian magi did invent; The force of Eastern wilddom to express; From thence to busy Europeans sent, And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess*. *Denham.*

So have I seen a king on *chess*, (His rooks and knights withdrawn, His queen and bishops in distress) Shifting about, grow less and less. *Dryden.*

With here and there a pawn. **CHE'SS-APPLE.** *n. f.* See WILD SERVICE, of which it is a species. **CHE'SS-BOARD.** *n. f.* [from *chess* and *board*.] The board or table on which the game of *chess* is played.

And cards are dealt, and *chessboards* brought; To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *man*.] A puppet for *chess*. A company of *chessmen*, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *player*.] A gamester at *chess*. Thus like a skilful *chessplayer*, by little and little, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

CHE'SSOM. The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loamy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 665.*

CHEST. *n. f.* [from *chest*, Sax. *afsta*, Lat.] 1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up. He will seek there, on my word: neither prels, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But more have been by avarice oppress'd, And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*. *Dryd. Jew. Sat.*

2. A **CHEST of Drawers.** A case with boxes or drawers. 3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown's Vul. Err. b. vii. c. 14.*

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To **CHEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repose in a chest; to hoard. **CHEST-FOUNDING.** *n. f.* A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Par. Diet.*

CHESTED. *adj.* [from *chest*.] Having a chest; as broad-chested, narrow-chested. **CHESTER.** See CASTOR.

CHESTNUT. *n. f.* **CHESTNUT-TREE.** *n. f.* [from *chest*, Fr. *castanea*, Lat.] 1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each hulk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut-tree. A woman's tongue, That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear, As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour. 4 L His